OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1747. [N°. 156.]

Learning is better than Houſe or Land.

I AM at laſt convinc'd of the great Benefit of a learned Education, and that there is more Truth contain'd in the old ſimple Adage above-mentioned, which School-Boys are taught to write in their Grammars, than they or older Folks imagine.

Theſe Sentiments are newly and ſtrongly inculcated into me from the following Accident, tho' I muſt confeſs that the moſt uſeful Diſcoveries have owed their Birth to Chance and lucky Circumſtances.

A certain Miniſter, not very long ſince, retir'd, at the End of the Week, to a *Villa* he has ſome Miles Diſtance from the Town, tired with the Hurry and Noiſe of Buſineſs, his Mind enlarged with the Vanity and Plenitude of Power, his Head with Taxes, and his Fingers gall'd with the Reins of Government.

After having deſcended one Morning into his Hall, and awfully yawn'd two or three Turns about it, without the impertinent Interruption of a Levy, he ſmooth'd up his Brows, and loiter'd into his Study, takes down a little *Horace*, pockets it, and ſallies out of Doors, ſnuffing up the wholſome Country Air along the Side of an adjacent River; where he ſeated himſelf upon a Bench, and, taking out his Book, he envied the Happineſs of *Mæcenas* in having ſo great a Poet to deliver him down with ſuch Advantage to Poſterity, and repined at his own Situation, unadorned with as much as one ſingle Pen among all his Placemen and Penſioners, capable of doing Juſtice to his mighty Genius for TAXING, or flatterizing out a Scrap of Praiſe that could out-live a Day to his Honour; But, dipping into his Author, he made Shift, with the Help of an *Engliſh* Tranſlation on the adverſe Page, to labour very *learnedly* thro' the firſt Ode, where he puzzl'd out a very notable Diſcovery, fortunate for himſelf and all ſucceeding Miniſters. In ſhort, he had the Sagacity to trace, throughout the whole Ode, the moſt palpable and feaſible Syſtem of *Ways and Means* that ever was, that ever will, or that ever can be invented; ſo he was ſoon convinced that little *Horace* was not a meer ſimple led Captain to a Firſt Miniſter, but that he had other more ſerious Qualifications to recommend him to the Great than thoſe of his being a pleaſant, drunken, witty, bawdy Fellow; and therefore pitied the Dulneſs of all the Commentators on this Miniſterial Poet; how was he charm'd with his Delicacy in inſinuating the wiſeſt Methods to his great Patron of raiſing inexhauſtible Funds for the public Service, and yet cloathing the Ideas of an Office-Clerk with the Ornaments of poetical Imagery and Allegory, which none of his Admirers had the Penetration to diſcern before; as indeed few of his Admirers ever attain'd, like himſelf, to the high and mighty Station of a *Premier* in the State.

No ſooner had this Ray of new and inſpired Light tickled the ſteady Imagination of our Miniſter, than he begun thus to read:

" Mæcenas *atavis edite regibus,*
O & præſidium & dulce decus meum:
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegiſſe juvat; metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis, *palmaque nobilis*
Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos."

Here he ſtopp'd, and broke out into the following Soliloquy: " Poor *Leviathan!* in whoſe Adminiſtration I had the Honour ſo long to ſerve and ſhine, to what Purpoſe was all your boaſted Education at *Eton* and *King's-College*, that you ſhould never underſtand the true Senſe of this Author? To what Purpoſe have you laviſh'd away ſo much of the Public Money in Gazetteers, and other Retailers of your Praiſe, when a Preſident ſo obvious occurr'd to your Aſſiſtance? for what can be plainer than this Intimation of laying a Tax upon *Wheels* that raiſe ſo much uſeleſs Duſt, and the Sort of Wheels too, *quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum juvat*; thoſe only uſed for Pleaſure, conſequently no Cart nor Waggon Wheels?"

" Egad, well ſaid my little *Horace*; but to proceed:

Hunc, ſi mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergeminis tollere honoribus;

What a plentiful Fund is here for another Year! a Tax plainly pointed out, which will affect only the ſuperior Rank of People! a mere Tax upon Pride and Oſtentation, to be rais'd upon the Three Orders of *blue*, *green*, and *red* Strings; upon all Titles, Dukes, Marquiſſes, Viſcounts, Earls, Barons, Biſhops, Baronets, Lord Mayors, Mayors, Aldermen, and may be extended to Squires and Gentlemen." Burſting with Pleaſure the Miniſter proceeds:

" *Illum, ſi proprio condidit horreo*
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis;
Gaudentem patrios findere ſarculo
Agros; Attalicis conditionibus
Nunquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypriâ
Myrtoum, pavidus nauta, ſecet mare.

How juſt! how admirable! A Parcel of lazy, indolent, timid, domeſtic Wretches, that in this trading Country in this Time of Warfare, ſhunning both the Land and Sea Service, ſtay at home cultivating their own Grounds; here is a Remedy pointed out, tax their Plows: Here is a Fund, at Twenty Shillings a Plow only, will raiſe ſufficient for a third Year; and for a fourth Year, why let us ſee:

Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
Laudat rura ſui: mox reficit rates
Quaſſas, indocilis pauperiem pati.

As the preceding Year we raiſed Money upon the Farmers, if the War continues, as it is the Merchants War, for the Protection of Trade and Commerce, to be ſure *Horace* has determined that Matter; we muſt tax the Merchants: Impatient to ſuffer Poverty they will fit out more Ships, and repair their old ones, and put all Hands to Trade: This will be a charming Tax indeed! Then ſhould the War continue a fifth Year — why let us have Recourſe to my little *Horace* again:

Eſt qui nec veteris pocula Maſſici,
Nec partem ſolido demere de die
Spernit, nunc viridi membra ſub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput ſacræ.

Ay, here we have it; what can be more reaſonable than an Exciſe upon Wine, or, if that is not approv'd of by the Vintners, upon Water; which, at a moderate Computation at a Penny a Hogſhead, would raiſe a Mint of Money, and may be collected by the preſent Officers; every Family being obliged to regiſter the Number of Hogſheads they conſume weekly: But as this is a Tax that will raiſe many Millions without one Murmur, it will be better to reſerve this for future Exigencies; and our Author ſeems to incline towards ſupplying the Occaſions of this fifth Year, by a Duty upon thoſe Waters only which are ſacred to Health; as for Example: Sixpence *per* Bottle, upon all *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, *Briſtol*, *Buxton*, *Scarborough*, *Acton*, *Epſom*, *Holt* Waters, *&c. &c.* and One Shilling *per* Bottle, upon all *Tar Water* and Sea Water uſed medicinally. But to prevent all Deficiencies this Year, my ſagacious *Horace* has hinted at an additional Tax if neceſſary; *nunc viridi membra ſub arbuto ſtratus*, viz. a Duty to be paid for Liberty to lie down upon the Graſs; which would ſave the Lives of many of his Majeſty's Subjects, as no Permiſſions ſhould be granted ſooner than the 1ſt of *April*, and at a Shilling a-piece would raiſe, eſpecially about *Whitſuntide*, a great Sum in the Suburbs of this Capital.

For a Permit to lie down and roll in the Graſs, in any of his Majeſty's Parks, I ſhould think Two Shillings would not be too much; and all the Monies ariſing from this Tax, within the Limits of *Greenwich* Park, might be applied to augment the Revenue of the ſaid Hoſpital, and be ſettled upon the Houſekeeper and Ranger of the Park forever. Our Author goes on:

Multos caſtra juvant, & lituo tubæ
Permiſtus ſonitus, bellaque matribus
Deteſtata."——

Here the Miniſter, with all his Learning and his Tranſlation, was at a Loſs to underſtand perfectly the Author's Meaning; whether he hinted in general, that ſince many delight in War, and that War muſt be fed with Money, theſe Taxes are abſolutely neceſſary; or whether he does not mean to tax the military Men themſelves, and their Mother's Fears likewiſe: But, not inſiſting upon this, he goes to the Ways and Means for a ſixth Year:

—— " *Manet ſub Jove frigido*
Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor;
Seu viſa eſt catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marſus aper plagas."

Which runs ſo much in the Stile of the Preamble to many Laws, that, with ſecret Pleaſure, he ſtood aſtoniſh'd it had never been hit upon by ſo many learned and able Heads, as have gone before him, altho' the Conſtruction is ſo natural, *viz.* Whereas ſeveral idle diſorderly People, leaving their *diſappointed* Wives and warm Beds at unſeaſonable Hours in the Morning, with Horſes, Greyhounds, Lurchers, Fox-hounds, Staghounds, Harriers, Otter-Dogs, Setters, Finders, Pointers, *&c.* with Horns, Guns, Nets, *&c. &c.* What can be plainer from this, than the Expediency of taxing all Horſes, Dogs, Nets, Guns, and other Implements for ſporting; which, at a moderate Computation, would anſwer all the Services of the ſixth Year.

Here our Statеſman nodded into a gentle Doſe, his Spirits being exhauſted with exceſſive Satisfaction and Delight;

where we ſhall leave him to thoſe happy Dreams and pleaſing Viſions, which, perhaps, ſome hardy Scribbler may attempt to reveal; but ſuppoſing his Book to have dropt out of his Hand we will pick it up, and proceed to that moſt beautiful Allegory wherein the Poet exults in his happy Genius.

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
Dis miſcent ſuperis, me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum ſatyris chori
Secernunt populo ——

But ſtill he harps upon the old String, and hints at a large and inexhauſtible Fund for new Taxes, to be rais'd upon all Poets, who, for Inſtance, might be rated at ſo much a Verſe; and upon all Muſicians and Inſtruments of Muſic, as the learned Reader will quickly ſee:

Euterpe *cohibet nec* Polyhymnia
Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton.
Quod ſi me lyricis vatibus inſeres.

Lyricis vatibus muſt be taken in an allegorical Senſe, to ſignify Projectors, bold Schemers, Undertakers, Ways and Means Men, and then the whole Drift of this miſterious Ode will be apparent to the meaneſt Capacity; and from hence it follows that

Sublimi feriam ſidera vertice,

Can mean nothing more, than that if his Patron approves of his Projects, he ſhall look upon himſelf as a made Man, or as we, in another Idiom of Language, ſay, as a jolly Fellow wrapp'd in his Mother's Smock.

This new diſcover'd Explanation of the Ode we ſubmit to the Conſideration of the learned World, and to the candid Determination of the Critics, congratulating however the numerous Tribe of Politicians in whoſe Time this lucky Diſcovery is made, for the Benefit of the Nation in general, for the Eaſe of the Miniſtry, and the vigorous Proſecution of a juſt and neceſſary War.

P. A.

LONDON.

We hear Mr. *Foote* is in the Styrrup, and will ſoon mount the Saddle, *with a Stand by clear the Way.*

An Expreſs arriv'd on Wedneſday from Commodore Mitchel and Mr. Stewart, with Advice, that on Friday the 24th paſt, the Dutch, to the Number of about 2000, made a moſt deſperate Sally from Huſt; but after a bloody Engagement, in which they loſt 600 Men, they were repulſed. This Action (in which, it's ſaid, the French loſt 1600) left room for three Britiſh Battalions, under General Fuller, viz. one Battalion of the Royal Scots, Bragg's Regiment, and the Highland Regiment, to advance from Aloſt, and take an advantageous Poſt, in which they were ſoon after attack'd by the French. The Action was very bloody, and by the Superiority of the French Numbers, they kill'd 500 Britiſh, among whom was Sir Charles Erſkine, Bart. Major of the Royals. Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie was ſhot thro' the Leg.

The Dutch in the preceding Engagement loſt 600, ſo that the whole Loſs of the Confederates amounts to 1100, beſides wounded. As to the French, nothing can be more certain, than that they loſt in the laſt Diſpute 2800 Men in the Field, which ſo weakened them, that they were obliged to evacuate two Forts they had taken three Days before, and of which the Britiſh Troops immediately took Poſſeſſion.

Upon the whole, the moſt important Advantage gained by this Action is, the baffling the French in their Deſign of cutting off the Communication betwixt Huſt and Aloſt, which they attempted with a View of making themſelves Maſters of Williamſtadt.

Fort Phillippine, as well as Sas van Ghent, is taken. Thus the French are Maſters of the Scheld from Sas van Ghent to the Mouth of that River, and are now making all poſſible Preparation, in a great Number of flat-bottom'd Veſſels, which they have been long procuring, as is to be apprehended for that Purpoſe, even from diſtant Countries, Sweden in particular, for making a Deſcent into Zealand.

Thurſday arriv'd an Expreſs from Fluſhing, with, we are told, certain Advice, that the French had raiſed the Siege of Huſt, and with ſuch Precipitation, that they left behind them 28 Pieces of Cannon, all their Baggage, Tents, &c. they having during the Time they were before that Place loſt 5000 Men, either kill'd, wounded or taken Priſoners; and Count Lowendahl was actually gone to join Count Saxe, who being apprehenſive that his Royal Highneſs the Duke will attack him, has called in all his Out-Parties.

The Character of the Prince of ORANGE.

From a Deſcription of Holland, *printed in* 1743.

WILLIAM CHARLES FRISO, Hereditary Stadtholder of Frieſland and Stadtholder of the Provinces of Groningen and Guelderland, ſuſtains with great Dignity the Glory of his Anceſtors, and reſembles one of the greateſt of his Houſe in many Things, but in none more than his Virtues and Sufferings. Like William III. Prince of Orange, and King of Great-Britain, he was a poſthumous Son, an Orphan before he ſaw the Light of this World. Like him, he no ſooner came to Years of Maturity, than he met with very hard Uſage from the ſame Quarter; a Quarter from which one would leaſt have expected it. He has born all with true Magnanimity, a Greatneſs of Mind ſuperior to Fortune, and Reſignation to Divine Providence, which never abandon thoſe who confide in it; and thus reſembles his Great Predeceſſor in Proſperity and Adverſity. He has added new Luſtre to his Great Houſe, by marrying another Princeſs Royal of Great-Britain, whoſe Virtues and fine Qualities do Honour to her Auguſt Birth, as her Preſence does to every Country where ſhe reſides. Like William, he has a quick Diſcernment and ſolid Judgment; is munificient, ſerene and temperate; and ſo moderate in Reſpect to Titles and Honours, as to neglect thoſe he has the juſteſt Right to.

When the Prince of Orange was choſen Stadtholder, the Rejoicings and Illuminations at the Hague were the greateſt ever known. The Populace roſe about the French Ambaſſador's Houſe, and obliged him to put out Lights, or they would have levelled it with the Ground.

We hear that the three Regiments of Foot will ſoon be ſent abroad.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield has been pleaſed to augment the Salaries of the Clerks in his Office, on Account of the *great Fatigue* they have lately gone through.

We hear that the Impeachment againſt the Lord Tranquair is drawing up.

John Murray, Eſq; of Philiphaugh, Member of Parliament for the Shire of Selkirk, lies dangerouſly ill there, and has been ever ſince the Death of Baſil Murray, Eſq; his eldeſt Son, who died about two Months ago.

Thurſday the Fencing at the End of the New Bridge at Weſtminſter, next to Bridges-Street, was taken away, and the Bridge quite laid open to the Center-Arch, where another Fence is put up to prevent People walking on the unfiniſh'd Part of that Building.

SITTINGS appointed in London and Middleſex, before the Right Hon. Sir JOHN WILLES, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas at Weſtminſter, in and after Eaſter Term, 1747.

Middleſex.		London.	
Tueſday	May 12,	Thurſday	May 14,
Monday	18,	Tueſday	19,
Thurſday	21,	Friday	22,
Monday	25.	Tueſday	26.
After Term.		After Term.	
Tueſday	June 2.	Wedneſday	June 3.

Thurſday being the Anniverſary Meeting of the Treaſurers and Truſtees of the Charity Schools within the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Parts adjacent, the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of St. David's preached an excellent Sermon before them on that Occaſion, at Chriſt-Church in Newgate-Street: There were upwards of 5000 Children, who went in Proceſſion and attended Divine Service.

Laſt Saturday one S. a Broker, met Mr. Nathan a Jew, in Fenchurch-Street, and acquainted him that he knew a Perſon who had ſeveral Bank Bills, &c. to diſcount, but that he would negociate only two at a Time, and that if he would meet the Principal that Afternoon in the Rope-Walk, Stepney, he ſhould have two Bank Notes of 50 l. for 70 l. and wanted 10 1 half per Cent for his own Brokerage. Mr. Nathan promiſed to meet him, but went to the Poſt-Office, and acquainted them of it, being ſuſpicious they were Bills taken out of the Cheſter Mail: Upon which ſome People went with Mr. Nathan; but the Man being apprehenſive of Danger, made off thro' Rag-Fair; whereupon they ſecur'd the Broker, whom they carried to Wood-Street-Compter, who then gave an Account where his Principal lived, and early Yeſterday Morning People were ſent to Bell-Wharf, Shadwell, and ſearch'd his Houſe, but could not find him there, but diſcover'd that he made his Eſcape over ſome Penthouſes, and at laſt found him under an empty Caſk in a Cooper's Shed. He was brought to the Pope's Head Tavern in Cornhill, and examined before Sir Joſeph Hankey, who, about Seven o'Clock laſt Night, committed him to Newgate on a ſtrong Suſpicion of robbing the Cheſter Mail. He proves to be one Robert King Parkings, formerly an Exciſeman, but now keeps a Brandy and Tobacco Shop. A Fellow who came into the Tavern Yard, and ſeem'd very buſy, was ſecur'd, and ſent to Wood-Street-Compter for further Examination. Mr. S. the Broker was releaſed. The Perſon who left Parkings a Horſe has given Information that he had a black Wig, and was otherwiſe dreſs'd as the Poſt-Boy had deſcribed, but the Poſt-Boy was not in Town.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when 26 Priſoners were tried, five of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Bruce, for ſtealing a Mare; John Exelby, for a Burglary; John Hudſon and John Munſon, for Felonies; and Martha Paine, for privately ſtealing a Silver Watch. Eleven were caſt for Tranſportation, and ten acquitted.

Thurſday 23 Priſoners were tried; 12 were caſt for Tranſportation, one of whom was John Blackwood, for ſtealing a Silver Quart Pot, value 5 l. out of the Dwelling-Houſe of John Weſt, a Publican, in Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields; and 11 were acquitted, among whom was William Cramp, who was tried for the Murder of Richard Walthoe, at the Swan Alehouſe in Water-Lane, Blackfryars, by giving him a Blow with his Fiſt on the Left Side of his Head, of which he inſtantly died; but nobody proving that the Deceaſed was Richard Walthoe, the Priſoner was acquitted. George Welding, a Soldier, tried for robbing John Penton, a Journeyman Barber, in Hyde-Park, of a Hat, Wig, and a Knife, was alſo acquitted.

And Yeſterday ended, when the Court paſs'd Sentence of Death on the Five before convicted.

His Majeſty's Ship the Lys, Capt. Knowles, one of Commodore Mitchell's Squadron, has taken off Calais a French Privateer of ten Guns, and 108 Men, and left the Wenzel Sloop in Chace of two others of leſs Force.

Commodore Hamilton's Squadron has taken the Alexander Privateer of Bayonne of 22 Guns and 300 Men, and a French Ship from Martinico, and retaken a Ship from Liſbon, and carried them all into Kinſale in Ireland.

There is Advice, that a French Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns and 160 Men, is taken off the Banks of Newfoundland by two Men of War. The Privateer was outward-bound, in order to cruize on the Engliſh in the American Colonies, &c. and had not long been out.

Thurſday the Lords of the Admiralty received an Account, that the Victory Man of War, loſt ſome Time ago, was found ſunk off Dungeneſs.

The Fleet under the Command of the Admirals Anſon and Warren continue ſtill cruizing, with open Eyes, to watch the Motions of the French Fleet.

The Kitty, Jobſon, and the Hope, Evans, both from Carolina, are arrived at Briſtol, who gave an Account, that as they came out ſeveral Ships were taken off the Bar of Carolina.

The Benſon, Brown, from Liverpool and Ireland, that was taken by the French, is retaken by a Man of War, and carried to Ireland.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, May 2. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Quarters are now at Weſt-Mael, and the right Wing of the Army extends itſelf to Breſchaten, within a very ſmall Diſtance of Antwerp. Letters from Paris mention, that by their laſt Advices from Italy, the Auſtrians were ſaid to have attack'd and taken ſeveral Poſts which lay in their Way to Genoa; and that it was reported that the French Troops had abandon'd St. Piere d'Arena, the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe having begun the Operations of the Siege. They add, that that Capital was inveſted on the 7 or 8th, and that the Genoeſe had ſuffer'd extremely in a Sally which they made from the Town. A Confirmation of this News is impatiently expected.

Hague, May 3. By Letters from Italy we are inform'd, that the Engliſh Men of War in thoſe Seas had fallen in with ſome more Tranſport Ships from the Coaſt of France, bound with Troops for Genoa, and had taken the whole Spaniſh Regiment call'd the Royal African, with 200 Men detach'd from other Regiments.

Fluſhing, May 4. It's reported, that Sas van Ghent was taken on Sunday Night, though as yet no Perſon is arriv'd here from that place. At Seven this Evening two Boats arriv'd here from Huſt. The Paſſengers bring an Account, that the French having laſt Night made an Attempt to cut off the Communication between the Garriſon and Welſorden, where the Troops under Major-General Fuller landed Yeſterday Morning, a very bloody Action enſu'd, wherein the French were repuls'd, and are ſaid to have loſt upwards of 1000 Men. The Engliſh came up Time enough to have a Share in the Action, and are at preſent encamp'd at a Place call'd Stoppledyck. We alſo hear, that General La Roque has found Means to cut a Dyke, whereby a great Number of the Enemy's Cannon are laid under Water; that a large Body of the Beſiegers had been oblig'd to retire, and it was thought the Beſieg'd were in a Condition to oblige the French to abandon the Place. We are aſſur'd, that a great Number of the French Troops, which were about Sluys and Yſſendyke, and in the Iſle of Cadſant, are filing off towards Ghent.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, April 20. Laſt Thurſday being the Anniverſary of the Battle of Culloden, when his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland gave a total Route to the Rebels, the ſame was obſerved here with Marks of the ſincereſt Joy: The Flag was diſplay'd all Day from the Caſtle, and in the Evening the great Guns were fir'd, and anſwer'd by the Military on Duty; two large Bonfires were erected and the Sky Rockets gave great Pleaſure; every Tavern was crowded, drinking loyal Healths, and commemorating our glorious Deliverance.

Edinburgh, April 21. Yesterday Richard Ferries, an Fishman, formerly a Drummer of the Scots Royal, and or some Time past Prisoner in the City Goal, under Sentence of Death for a Rape, was, in Virtue of a Pardon om Court, set at Liberty, and immediately after enlisted himself with a Dutch recruiting Officer.

Edinburgh, April 23. Yesterday Patrick Wallace, by the Sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, was hanged in the Grass-market, for a Rape committed upon the Body of Helen Low; and some Time after the Execution, was cut down, and decently interr'd.——He died very penitent, behaving with the greatest Composure, but made no particular Speech.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 21. We learn from Ardbraccan in the County of Meath, that the Charter Working-School of that Place was opened with Solemnity on Thursday last.

The first Stone of the Building was laid the 16th of April, Anno Domini 1746, the same Day with the glorious Victory of Culloden, in Commemoration of which most happy Event this School was opened April 16, 1747.

Twenty Acres of See Land are set apart by the Bishop of Meath, for the Accommodation of the School, two of them in Perpetuity, pursuant to the Statute, the rest at Five Shillings an Acre half Value without Fine.

The Building is strong and well executed according to a Plan given by Mr. Castle, it is situated on an Eminence, and commands an agreeable Prospect over a fine Extent of Country. This School was raised, partly by a generous Contribution of 300 l. from the Gentlemen of the County of Meath, and finished by the Charter Society.

Some of the Benefactors contribute Annually to ease the Society's Fund. Forty Children of Popish Parents, transplanted from distant Parts, are received into the Foundation, to be Educated in the Protestant Religion, and carefully trained up in Labour and Industry, chiefly Agriculture and the Linnen Manufacture.

His Majesty's Letters Patent have pass'd the Seal, for appointing his Grace the Lord Primate to be Lord Almoner of Ireland, in the room of the late Lord Primate.

BANKRUPTS.

William Nightingale, of Deal, Kent, Butcher and Chapman.

William Yate, of Worcester, Short-Cutler.

This Day is published,

A SERMON preached before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, and Citizens of London, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Monday, January 30, 1746-7, being the Anniversary Fast for the Martyrdom of King Charles the First.

By EDWARD BANYER, *D. D.*

Printed for G. STRAHAN, at the Golden-Ball, opposite the Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

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THE SPEECH of the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, made by him as Lord High Steward of Great Britain, on Thursday the 19th Day of March, 1746-7, upon giving Judgment against SIMON Lord LOVAT, in Westminster-Hall, on the Impeachment of High-Treason exhibited against him by the House of Commons.

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GEORGE Earl of CROMERTIE, and
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The most wonderful cleansing and strengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weaknesses and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miscarriages in Women; and to cleanse and strengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Stranguries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained such Repute, that near 20000 *Bottles have been sold since April* 1734, *that they were first publish'd.*

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovesaid Disorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicines were prescrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obstinate Gleet and Weakness, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harrass'd with Electuaries, Bolusses, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together in vain.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to the Doctor's Prescription (which he has still upon his File) has made Use of them ever since to Numbers of People in the very worst of Gleets, seminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Disorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmost Success and Safety; as also in all Weaknesses from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, excessive Coition, Self Pollution, seminal Emissions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Cases thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of so divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s. 6 d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more especially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the most draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weaknesses of the Seminals and Genitals, as also of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleansing and healing, or a more strengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will say, by their soon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards restoring in these Weaknesses than any others can in ten, and is of so corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapse, even in the tenderest Constitutions, which can hardly be said of any other Medicine; and it is withal so elegantly pleasant to the Palate, and so agreeable to the Stomach that the nicest Person is delighted with it.

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And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Aches, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enen the whole Machine, and, as Eon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, *that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption which frequently terminate in Death itself.*

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they may assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovemention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly Know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

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All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

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WHICH has restor'd so many Thousands labouring under the deepest Consumptions and most deplorable Asthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days time, after all other the most celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once strikes at, and absolutely eradicates the first Principle or Cause of Consumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as also of Asthma's or Shortness of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obstructing Viscosities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in Ten.

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It is balsamick, healing and strengthening beyond Comparison, restores in all inward wastings, weakness, and Decay of Constitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, causes free and easy Respiration or long Breathing, and speedily and infallibly cures Asthma's and all sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever so bad, without the least Disorder, Trouble or Confinement; and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be surely depended upon for the intire Cure of those Maladies.

Nor can the whole Materia Medica, afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this most noble *Chymical Elixir* has so justly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of *CONSUMPTIONS* and *ASTHMA's* &c. has occasion'd many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right which is to be had only at Mr. *RADFORD's* Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions and at no other Place in *England*.

For the EYES,

The so much fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR,

WHICH at once infallibly cures all Inflammation, Bloodshot-Soreness, and Weakness of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours Dimness of Sight, Specks, Films, or beginning Cataract, and that after all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Soreness of the Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing; be it either of the dry, itching and smarting Kind, or moist Rheumy or Watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Distemper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or incipient Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Flies, or Gnats, that seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully strengthens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes; immediately removes all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, and infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some Years, as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and imagin'd their Age to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and almost instantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print without Spectacles: and for Opthalmie or Sore, Bloodshot, or Rheumy Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it, Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst sort almost upon the Spot, and Blindness been prevented in Abundance, who had tried all other Remedies in vain, insomuch that it may be almost accounted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will, after they have had but one Day's Experience of its admirable Efficacy.

It is to be had only by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Hoyden Yard in the Minories, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with printed Directions.

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Shewing the Nature, Use and Virtues of it; With, and Who NOT, it is Proper for, And, What Distempers, it is Proper for, And, Which it is NOT.

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With Many Other Curious Particulars, Concerning the Use of it, for the Information of the Publick. And, is almost Excellent Medicine, If Used, According to THIS TREATISE.

Which is GIVEN GRATIS, in LONG-ACRE, Hereafter Mentioned.

For Children's TEETH, &c.

CHILDREN at Death's Door, With their TEETH, Fits, Fevers, Convulsions, Gripes, Loosenesses, &c. All from Cutting their TEETH, Have Presently Cut their TEETH, with Safety, without Notice of Pain, and Recovered, After having Wore the Famous ANODYNE NECKLACE, but Only One Night's Time,

And, Have from that Time, Grown Surprisingly Lusty, and Strong, and Thrived Apace, to the Amazement of Every One.

There not being Another such a Remedy, this Day, in the World again, As a Long Experience (without Any Complaint) Has, and Daily does Shew; And, The Treatise that is Writ upon it, (and GIVEN GRATIS) Plainly Proves. Price 5s.

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Step then but into Mr. BURCHELL's Shop, in LONG-ACRE, And Ask for it, Only By the Name of The EASY REMEDY, and it will be very Readily GIVEN You. That Any Person, who so Pleases, may Cure themselves Privately with it WITHOUT the Common CHARGES, for a Cure.

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